HTMLYS translocates from the mitochondrial matrix to the cytosol

D'Eustachio, P., Jassal, B.

European Bioinformatics Institute, New York University Langone Medical Center, Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, Oregon Health and Science University.

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Introduction

Reactome is open-source, open access, manually curated and peer-reviewed pathway database. Pathway annotations are authored by expert biologists, in collaboration with Reactome editorial staff and cross-referenced to many bioinformatics databases. A system of evidence tracking ensures that all assertions are backed up by the primary literature. Reactome is used by clinicians, geneticists, genomics researchers, and molecular biologists to interpret the results of high-throughput experimental studies, by bioinformaticians seeking to develop novel algorithms for mining knowledge from genomic studies, and by systems biologists building predictive models of normal and disease variant pathways.

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Literature references

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Fabregat, A., Jupe, S., Matthews, L., Sidiropoulos, K., Gillespie, M., Garapati, P. et al. (2018). The Reactome Pathway Knowledgebase. *Nucleic Acids Res, 46*, D649-D655. ↗

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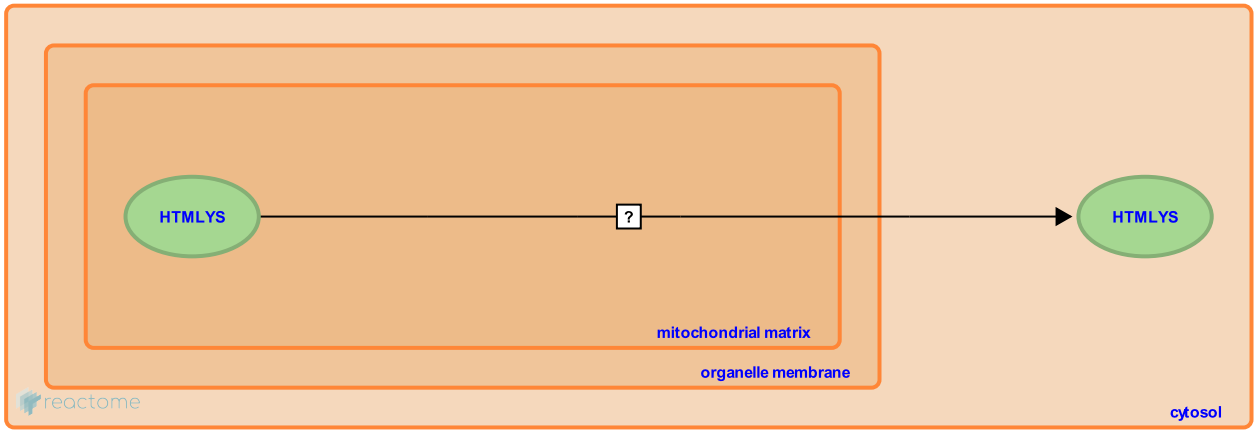
Stable identifier: R-HSA-8949413

Type: uncertain

Compartments: cytosol, mitochondrial matrix



HTMLYS (3-Hydroxy-N6,N6,N6-trimethyl-L-lysine) moves from the mitochondrial matrix to the cytosol (Longo et al. 2016). The molecular mechanism for this translocation is unknown.

Literature references

Pasquali, M., Frigeni, M., Longo, N. (2016). Carnitine transport and fatty acid oxidation. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta, 1863*, 2422-35.

Editions

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